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limo jam viventi, jam animato." Among the French, the Dominican Father Leroy advocated the same view in his book *L'évolution des espèces organiques*" and secured the approbation of the work by Père Monsabré as not being in conflict with faith. The question of the agreement of the theory of evolution with the Biblical teaching is, of course, a question for the theologian, not for the philosopher. It is as a philosopher and as a scientist, not as a theologian, that Dr. Restrepo rejects the Darwinian theory, and the arguments he adduces are derived from the natural sciences, and especially from paleontology.

The Darwinian theory has been greatly modified since Darwin; and nobody, I believe, would defend it nowadays in its original form. The pragmatic school in philosophy has led us to regard hypotheses as temporary formulas whose function is to group facts together and to explain them by their mutual relations. And many are now inclined to regard the parentage between the species as an ideal—not a material—parentage. Still, as pointed out by Bergson, the actual data of embryology subsist. The correspondence between compared embryology and compared anatomy also subsists. And, as the actual data of paleontology can not be denied, we must admit that the different forms between which an ideal parentage seems to exist have appeared successively on our globe. According to Bergson, the partisans of the theory of evolution do not demand anything else. We dare suggest that Dr. Restrepo would have no objection to an evolution thus understood.

The book is worthy of the study of all who are interested in modern thought. The neo-scholastic will find in it the most lucid exposition of the principles of St. Thomas's philosophy. The physiologist will see the fundamental principles and the actual facts of his science discussed by a true philosopher who believes that every scientific fact has its significance in the logical explanation of the universe.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE PHILOSOPHIQUE. September, 1917. *L'évolution dans ses rapports avec l'éthique* (pp. 201-227): A. LYNCH.—The biologist who refuses to study the special conditions in which ethics evolves can not claim the right to speak thereof with authority. No biologist has so far indicated with the necessary precision the connections of his science with the problems of ethics. No serious biol-

ogist accords the sanction of his philosophy to the facts of brute force, and such theories as that of Bernhardt spring from a source other than a scientific study of nature. *Les attitudes mentales et la mémoire* (pp. 228-264, concluding article): A. LECLÈRE.—The writer asserts as the most important theoretical conclusion of his paper that “if a considerable part of the normal and abnormal activity of the mind has its immediate explication in the normal and abnormal psychology of memory, it is the psychology of consciousness which ought in the last analysis explain that of memory.” The chief practical conclusion is that “our reasoning is above all a function of our actual mental attitude which furnishes it with an abundance . . . of memories suitable for justifying the conclusions that we wish to be true.” *Notes et Documents. La Psycho-analyse et une nouvelle critique de formes supérieures de l'idéalité*: J. PÉRÈS. *Analyses et Comptes rendus. J. Durand, Remarques sur la nature contractuelle du mariage*: GEORGES DAVY. Charles de Rouvre, *L'Amoureuse histoire d'Auguste Comte et de Clotilde de Vaux*: L. DUGAS. G. A. Coe, *The Psychology of Religion*: E. RENOIR. John Ruskin, *Les sept lampes de l'architecture. La couronne d'olivier sauvage*: M. SOLOVINE.

JOURNAL OF EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY, October, 1917. *A Repetition of Ebert and Meumann's Practise Experiment on Memory* (pp. 315-346): H. B. REED.—The mind, in learning a quantity of material, must proceed by steps just as the body does in covering a quantity of space. Facts contradict the whole method of learning, and show part method more in agreement with psychological laws. If so, the economy of learning as regards method is how to avoid conflicting associations. *The Influence of Color on Apparent Weight, A Preliminary Study* (pp. 347-370): J. E. DECAMP.—The problem was to determine if there is a color weight illusion and a material weight illusion. The conclusions are only tentative, but show that the influence of the color of an object upon its apparent weight is relatively slight and there is no simple correlation between the affective quality of a color and its influence upon apparent weight. *Tactual Illusions of Movement* (pp. 371-385): HAROLD E. BURTT.—The most salient of the factors noted by Korte in the similar visual illusion were investigated. Among other conclusions it was found that two punctate tactual stimuli on the forearm for equal lengths of time separated by a discrete time interval and a few centimeters apart, yield under certain conditions of time, distance, and intensity an impression of movement from one point to the other in the direction of the actual temporal succession. *Association-Reaction as a Test of Learning* (pp. 386-391): KNIGHT

DUNLAP. — A test of learning by some form of the association reaction was made.

Bennion, Milton. *Citizenship—an Introduction to Social Ethics*. With an Introduction by David Snedden, professor of educational sociology in Teachers College, Columbia University. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Company. 1917. Pp. xviii + 181. \$1.00.

Gordon, Kate. *Educational Psychology*. New York: Henry Holt and Company. 1917. Pp. 295.

Herbert, S. *An Introduction to the Physiology and Psychology of Sex*. London: A. and C. Black, Ltd. Pp. xii + 136. 3s. 6d.

Hobhouse, Mrs. Henry. "I Appeal unto Caesar." *The Case of the Conscientious Objector*. With Introduction by Professor Gilbert Murray and notes by the Earl of Selborne, Lord Parmoor, Lord Hugh Cecil, and Lord Henry Betnik. London: George Allen and Unwin, Ltd. 1917. Pp. xxii + 84. 12s.

NOTES AND NEWS.

At the invitation of Western University, London, Ontario, Professor William P. Montague, of Columbia University, gave recently a course of three lectures on "The Futurists in Philosophy." The lectures dealt in turn with the thought of Nietzsche, James, and Bergson. By special invitation of the Woman's Canadian Club, Professor Montague gave a supplementary lecture on "The Political Outlook in America."

DR. ROBERTS B. OWEN, instructor in philosophy at Columbia University, has gone into the division of psychological tests for the government.

DR. HENRY MAUDSLEY, the distinguished British alienist and psychologist, has died at the age of eighty-three years.